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TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

PREPARED ON AN ENTIRE NEW PRINCIPLE, FROM A LATE AND ACCURATE ANALYSIS
OF THE CELEBRATED

Seltzer Spring in Germany,

Combining efficacy, economy and portability, with such additions and improvements as will be found to materially increase its medicinal properties.

This much esteemed and highly valuable preparation will not fail to effectually remove

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
ACTIVITY OF THE STOMACH,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
RHEUMATISM,

DISEASES OF THE LIVER,
NAUSEA OR VOMITING,
FLATULENCY,
DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS,
LOSS OF APPETITE,

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS,
AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS,
FULLNESS OF BLOOD,
GOUT, FEVER, and
INFLAMMATORY COMPLAINTS.

"OF ALL THE PRESCRIPTIONS MADE UP WITH A VIEW TO ALTERATIVE EFFECT, NONE CAN BE COMPARED WITH
MINERAL WATERS."—JOHN BELL, M. D., F. C. P., &c.

"The chrystal treasures of the liquid world
Through the stirr'd sands a bubbling passage burst,
And welling out around the middle steep,
Or from the bottom of the bosom'd hills
In pure effusion flow.
But who their virtues can declare? who pierce
With vision pure, into those secret stores
Of Health and Life and Joy?"—THOMSON.

"These Waters revive the languishing circulation, give a new direction to the vital energies—re-establish the perspiratory action of the skin, bring back to their physiological type the vitiated or suppressed secretions, provoke salutary evacuation, either by urine or stool, or by transpiration; they bring about in the animal economy, an intimate transmutation—a profound change."—PATISSIER.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1844, by JAMES TARRANT, in the Clerk's Office of the Southern
District of New-York.

The late illustrious Bergman, who devoted much of his time, and devoted his great talents to the investigation and nature of Mineral Waters, appears to have been the first person who suggested and proved that "an artificial preparation of them, founded upon an exact knowledge of their contents, may produce the same medicinal effects, and be equally beneficial to health, as the natural waters."

"Art may prepare out of the same materials new compounds which would be considered as invaluable natural treasures, were such found."

Professor Silliman observes: "Many persons are persuaded that there is something mysterious in the natural production of mineral waters, which could never be explained or imitated. We know now, however, that all mineral waters are compounds of the water itself, and of those substances which it holds in solution. It can, therefore, be of little consequence whether, by passing through the earth, it extracts different materials from certain strata over which it flows, or whether these substances, in proper quantities, be artificially added to the water. The hand that supplies the materials can make no difference in the result."

Doctor Mead, an eminent medical practitioner, also observes: "The experience of many years has not lessened the confidence of the public in the use of these artificial mineral waters; it having been found that their medicinal qualities are equal to those of the natural springs, and that in many instances they may be rendered superior, by adding, if necessary, a larger quantity of the most useful substances, or by omitting others which are either unnecessary or injurious to health."

Bergman, in his excellent treatise, has given very good ideas on the methods of preparing this water artificially; but with him, the great difficulty existing was, that of impregnating water with gaseous substances, to as complete a saturation as is found in this most justly celebrated spring.

Science, in the present day, has led to a more extended view on this subject, and to the nature of those substances which produce the desired effect, and give to the artificial preparation their peculiar sensible and medical properties. This is well known to have been extremely difficult; but strict attention and close application to this subject, has enabled the proprietor at length to overcome this hitherto impracticable object, and furnish an artificial preparation equal, in fact superior, to the natural waters of the Seltzer Spring.

The deservedly high reputation which the mineral springs of Germany (and more particularly the Seltzer waters) have obtained on account of their beneficial qualities, have induced numerous invalids to visit them from all parts of the world, for the purpose of participating in the benefits to be derived (by the invalid) from these waters.

The highly medicinal virtues of the "Seltzer Spring" have fully proved its usefulness and success in removing many diseases which other waters or medicines could never effect; and thus has this spring obtained a reputation and a character never before acquired by any other. The renovated health of thousands who have been afflicted with the above diseases, furnishes indisputable evidence of their superior efficacy.

From the acknowledged superiority of the Seltzer Water, large quantities are annually imported, and the demand has of late years been very great. There are, however, very many persons who wish to partake of the waters of this invaluable spring, but who are unable to enjoy its benefits on account of the great expense necessarily attendant upon a visit to the spring. There is also much difficulty in preserving these waters in bottles, for any length of time, without materially injuring their medicinal qualities by the escape of the gas, which imparts one of their essential qualities, and the difficulty of transporting these bottles to foreign countries, and more especially to warm climates, where they are particularly valuable, and where they cannot be procured, unless at great expense and inconvenience. To substitute an artificial preparation, which would not be liable to these objections, but which would also contain every essential ingredient with which this celebrated spring is impregnated, in a more concentrated and pleasing form, with such additions and improvements as are calculated to increase its virtues, has for a length of time engaged the attention and care of the proprietor, who has now the satisfaction to offer to the public the present preparation, which he confidently trusts will merit and afford universal approbation.

The defects which may be found in the natural waters, (and such do exist, as all writers allow,) have been remedied in this preparation by leaving out the noxious or useless matter, and increasing those in which the true medicinal virtues reside. The well known influence which a warm or tropical climate exercises over every organ of the human body, in its different modifications, has long rendered desirable some portable medicine possessing the valuable properties of the present.

"The most important vital phenomena are produced from the continual exposure of the skin to the action of the atmosphere, which is constantly penetrating the body through the means of the lungs; and oftentimes changes occur in the state of their organs, produced by the removal of persons from one climate to another, unsuited to the constitution, and which have a decided tendency to impair health, unless furnished with remedies of so mild a nature as to be capable of being administered under any circumstances, for any length of time, yet still sufficiently powerful to enable the organs to conform to the changes referred to." No medicine can possibly present stronger claims to the attention of the public than this preparation, the constant use of which will be found highly serviceable in "allaying the influence of the heat, in counteracting the frequent and sudden changes of the temperature to which they are liable, and which, combined with a too free indulgence in vegetable diet and acid fruits, generally

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disorders the digestive functions, the bile becomes acrid, the stomach loses its tone and energy, the intestinal canal is subject to unnatural irritation, consequently causing acrid eructations, sickness and purging, violent pain in the head and bowels, and those painful and dangerous disorders, cholera morbus and dysentery, and those fevers incident to a southern climate." To prevent the accession of those diseases, no preparation, if taken frequently, is better calculated than this Aperient; "allaying (as it invariably does) the irritability of the stomach, neutralizing the acidity, cleansing the bowels from acrid feculent matter, abating all feverish symptoms, and restoring the digestion to healthy action." This important fact cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of those who would, by its early application, escape an untimely grave.

The celebrated Hoffman, who, about the year 1721, first brought into notice the Seltzer Water as a medicine of great efficacy and value, points out "the peculiar advantages over the strongest purgatives that are exhibited in a solid form, or even the milder aperients, in not producing those griping pains and flatulency which often cause so much inconvenience and suffering. It is partly on this account, probably, that a frequent use of this water does not reduce the strength, impair the appetite, and induce that state of nausea, dryness in the mouth, and weakness of digestion, which attend a long continued course of the resinous or other pharmaceutical purgatives."

The diseases enumerated by Hoffman, to which it is particularly applicable, is, "when the stomach is filled with crude and ill-digested humours, and a tough mucus adheres to its surface, inducing pausea, distaste for food, eructation, swelling of the stomach, and a painful tightness across the breast. Nothing sooner relieves these symptoms than the use of this preparation, which both stimulates the stomach and bowels to expel their morbid contents, and a daily increased evacuation from the bowels produced, without debilitating the alimentary canal, or in any way impairing the digestive powers of the stomach; but, on the contrary, the spirits, appetite and general health will be greatly improved and invigorated.

"One great drawback to the salutary tendency of purgative medicines, when derived from either the vegetable or mineral kingdom, and given in full doses, in their causing greater irritation of the stomach and bowels, is avoided when the saline combinations in this class of mineral waters is used."

Saunders also speaks of the decided efficacy of this saline water, and recommends a course in certain female complaints, producing languor, difficult respiration, febrile heat and irritation, wasting of the body, and loss of appetite. To elderly people he says it is of essential service.

Edwin Lee, M. R. C. S., &c., in his remarks on its valuable properties, observes, "It possesses great medicinal virtues, and is extensively employed in the practice of medicine upon the continent. It is one of the very few mineral waters applicable in acute diseases, and its use in febrile affections is generally found to be advantageous; and from its properties of cooling the system, allaying thirst, augmenting the urinary and cutaneous secretions, and cleaning the tongue and fauces from the viscid mucus which so frequently accumulates upon them." Dr. Wetter, of Berlin, speaks very highly of its efficacy, when given in small, and frequently repeated doses, in the fevers which prevail in summer. In irritation of the urinary organs, attended with gravel, or with a secretion of ropy mucus from the bladder, its effects are strongly marked, as also in stomach and hepatic derangement, with the character of torpor, or of irritability, with acidity and pyrosis, as is frequently found to occur with those who have been accustomed to the abuse of spiritous liquors.

Hufeland said of it, with reference to its effects in Phthisis, "In this disease, when the powerful remedies produce no good effects, it has often an extraordinary efficiency."

In all those affections termed Bilious, if the attack be recent, and unattended by any serious organic affection, it is most generally removed in the course of a few days, by the free use of the Effervescent Seltzer Aperient alone.

In almost every case of this kind, great relief will be found by its use; but particularly in those chronic cases of long standing, which succeed an inflammatory attack of the Liver, and produce a disorganized state of that viscus, causing either an excess or deficiency of bile, or an irregularity of its secretions. In all those functional affections of the organs employed in the process of digestion, constituting what is termed Dyspepsia or Indigestion, this preparation will prove an excellent remedy, and possess a decided superiority over every similar medicine now enjoying the popular favour.

We frequently find invalids and others drinking large quantities of mineral waters without experiencing the slightest possible relief, whereas experience has satisfactorily shown that smaller quantities seldom fail in producing the desired effect. This is one of the many decided advantages which entitle this preparation to the public patronage, as a teaspoonful or two in a tumbler of water, will prove their efficacy without unnecessarily overloading the stomach, whilst, at the same time, possess all the active medicinal qualities of the justly celebrated spring from which it derives its name. Another very important quality is, the portable form in which it is put up, the ease with which it may be administered, and its non-liability to lose its virtues in any damp place, or even on ship-board, since it retains all its medicinal properties in any climate or situation whatever, care of course being strictly taken to keep the bottle closely corked, so as to not admit the air to act upon it.

To Military and Naval gentlemen, especially on ship-board, where they are unable to obtain that exercise the body so much requires, its valuable properties need only to be recommended to be duly appreciated.

The proprietor might here introduce a number of testimonials from several distinguished physicians, who have extensively, and with great success, administered this Aperient in their practice, but deems it unnecessary at the present time to do so, feeling assured that a medicine so beneficial in its effects will meet with the patronage of an enlightened public.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

AS A MILD LAXATIVE.

Half a pint of water, either cold or lukewarm, should be poured upon two tea-spoonfuls of the Aperient in a DRY tumbler, stirring it well, and drank in the morning before breakfast, during the effervescence, or if preferred, when it has ceased, followed by a proper share of exercise. This quantity will be found amply sufficient for all the purposes required. Should it, however, prove inadequate to the effect, the same quantity may be taken at an interval of one or two hours. This will insure a competent operation, and the invalid will soon be enabled, by his own experience, to determine the quantity which his case requires.

AS AN ALTERATIVE AND TONIC.


A large tea-spoonful should be taken every morning, and persevered in for several successive weeks, so that its beneficial effects may be completely established.

The energies of that important organ, the Liver, may be effectually restored when in a torpid state, or when there is not a due secretion of bile, by the use of a blue pill, for a short period, on going to bed, and a large tea-spoonful or two of this Aperient taken in the morning on rising.

AS A SALINE DRAUGHT.

In Inflammatory Complaints, Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, &c., a tea-spoonful in half a tumbler of water, may be taken every hour until the desired relief is obtained. Should the quantity of cold water, as above directed, be inconvenient to the stomach, it may be taken lukewarm, or in a small portion of brandy. Essence or Syrup of Ginger, or Peppermint, may be added to the water before mixing the powder.

The diet, during a course of this medicine, should be light and nutritive; flatulent food, malt liquors, and acid fruits, which are apt to disorder the stomach and bowels, and to occasion griping and habitual purging, should be carefully avoided.

 Particular care should be taken in keeping the bottle well corked, by which it will retain its virtues in all climates, and in every situation, whether damp or dry, for any period.

PREPARED AND SOLD,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

JAMES TARRANT,

Druggist and Apothecary,

NEW-YORK,

AND SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

 ORDERS ATTENDED TO WITH PUNCTUALITY AND DESPATCH. 

N. B. Be particular to ask for TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and observe that his name is on the stamp affixed to each bottle, without which it cannot be genuine.